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USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1188



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CONTENTS

NATIONAL

Development of Enterprise Subsidiary Farms Encouraged (PRAVDA, 21 Aug 81; SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, 20 Aug 81)	1
'PRAVDA' Editorial Comment by RSFSR Gosplan Aide, by A. A. Kamenev	
Role of Soviets in Conserving Economic Resources (IZVESTIYA, 28, 29 Aug 81)	5
Decree on Economic Use of Resources Economy, Thrift Urged	
Georgian Representative to USSR Council of Ministers Describes Duties (T. Khachidze; ZARYA VOSTOKA, 5 Sep 81)	10

REGIONAL

Vatchenko on Control Function of Local Soviets (A. Vatchenko; PRAVDA UKRAINY, 18 Sep 81)	15
Comradely Courts Subject of Estonian Presidium Session (SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA, 2 Aug 81)	21
Estonian Ministry Concerned With Drop in Yearly Production (SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA, 30 Jul 81)	23
Rayon Tries Centralized Rayon-Level Control of Agriculture (SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA, 12, 20 Aug 81)	25
Farm Service Organizations, by N. Bagretsov Specialized Farms of Central Trusts, by N. Bagretsov	

History of Five-Year Plan in Azerbaijan Reviewed (Editorial Report; KOMMUNIST 3 Jul 81)	33
Lithuanian Religious Dissenters Termed 'Criminals' (Kazis Sidoravichyus; SOVETSKAYA LITVA, 21 Aug 81)	34
Anti-Soviet Activities of Lithuanian Emigre Clergy Attacked (I. Anichas; SOVETSKAYA LITVA, 6 Sep 81)	37
Film About Uighurs Being Made in Kazakhstan (V. Ganzha; KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, 13 Oct 81)	42

NATIONAL

DEVELOPMENT OF ENTERPRISE SUBSIDIARY FARMS ENCOURAGED

'PRAVDA' Editorial

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Aug 81 p 1

/Editorial: "Plant Agrarian Shop"/

/Text/ To attain a reliable supply of food and agricultural raw materials for the country is one of the party's main social and economic goals. As noted at the 26th CPSU Congress, the subsidiary farms of industrial enterprises and associations are called upon to play a useful role in the solution of this vitally important problem and all-out support should be given to them.

Practice convincingly confirms that, where there is genuine concern for the development of subsidiary farms, they bring a perceptible yield. For example, the subsidiary farms of Glavtyumen'neftegaz annually deliver up to 7,000 tons of milk, 18 million eggs and hundreds of tons of meat to the workers' table. At the Tbilisi Aviation Plant imeni Dimitrov the agricultural shop is considered one of the most important sections. Its development is envisaged by the enterprise's plan for social and economic measures. Owing to such an approach to this matter, the plant's public dining combine is among the best in the republic.

Everywhere the agricultural shops of enterprises can and should become a serious source for the replenishment of food resources and improve supply for restaurant workers. As a rule, they are established on previously uncultivated land. This opens up the possibility for an efficient utilization of food waste and heat from industrial production. Thus, with a skillful organization of work subsidiary farms are quite effective and make it possible to increase food resources. Party and trade-union organizations and economic managers should manifest genuine interest in the establishment and development of subsidiary farms and in the organization of their efficient operation. After all, this important work is directly connected with the satisfaction of the workers' growing needs.

Tens of thousands of subsidiary farms now operate in the country. However, there is no basis for complacency. Many such farms represent small hothouses giving a small "addition" to the workers' table. A number of ministries, including the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the Ministry of Construction of Heavy Industry Enterprises and the Ministry of Electrical Engineering Industry and Electrical Equipment Industry, having good capabilities for the development of agricultural shops, poorly handle this section of the economy. Among machine builders

almost one-third of the plants do not have subsidiary farms. This matter is hampered by the idea prevalent here and there that such subdivisions represent an unnecessary burden for enterprises. It is time that local party and trade-union committees more strictly make managers responsible for the development of agricultural shops and place the fulfillment of the corresponding party and government decision under unabated supervision.

At the same time, it is necessary to create favorable conditions for the work of subsidiary farms and to remove organizational barriers from the path of their development. The collectives of industrial enterprises and various organizations and institutions, where there are no agricultural specialists, need constant and efficient assistance on the part of local bodies. Skilled agronomists and animal specialists must help industrial workers to organize an efficient utilization of land areas and the feeding and care of animals on subsidiary farms. Unfortunately, local soviets and agricultural services as yet do not pay proper attention to them everywhere, considering the needs of agricultural shops secondary.

At times the problem of allocation of plots from state land resources for enterprises is solved for many months. Or they are allocated in such remote and swampy places that the cultivation of areas and care of crops require excessively great efforts. Some plants and factories cannot establish agricultural shops separately. What is the way out? Practice shows that in these cases it is advisable to establish subsidiary farms on a share basis with the participation of several collectives. Such a form of organization of rural shops deserves a more active popularization.

The problem of fodder for subsidiary stock raising farms is especially acute in many places. However, in this respect as well considerable experience has already been accumulated. For example, 7,000 hogs are annually fattened in the Voroshilovgrad Diesel Engine Construction Plant Association. The level of production costs ensures the agricultural shop's profitability. Food waste is salvaged. Its collection is organized very carefully in the plant's food blocks, as well as in city restaurants. Enterprises procure hay and store silage. In brief, potentials exist everywhere, but they must be utilized efficiently.

Some managers, fully counting on mixed feed from state bins, do not procure much green fodder, missing the time favorable for such work. But it is precisely now that it is necessary to ensure their necessary stock, skillfully utilizing every section of hayfields. For example, how is work organized at the Leningrad Optical Instrument Association? Hundreds of its workers, spending their leaves at their own boarding house, take up the scythe. The subsidiary farm located in direct proximity to the boarding house, tent city and pioneer camp of the association has long become a reliable supplier of milk, meat and vegetables for the table of the collective's workers and their children vacationing there. This experience deserves wide support.

In the editorial mail of PRAVDA there are many letters about the insufficient attention to subsidiary farms on the part of the local bodies of the USSR State Committee for Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture. On the basis of departmental interests alone under all pretexts they reduce the supply of machinery and equipment for agricultural shops and at times do not allocate them at all. The

subdivisions of the Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources are also sparing of attention. In the opinion of specialists material and technical resources for subsidiary shops should be provided in a separate paragraph in state plans. This will relieve them of the position of stepsons and will open up clear prospects for development.

The subsidiary agricultural shops of enterprises, organizations and institutions are of great public importance. They will provide assistance in the fulfillment of the country's food program. Concern for their development is a party affair. Party and trade-union committees and economic managers must increase their attention to this section of the economy and more fully utilize the resources for an increase in the production of food products.

Comment by RSFSR Gosplan Aide

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Aug 81 p 1

/Comment by A. A. Kamenev, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Gosplan: "For Restaurant Workers"

/Text/ Enterprises, organizations and institutions in the Russian Federation now have tens of thousands of subsidiary farms. How are they developing? What are their achievements? Do they have difficulties? What assistance is provided for them? A. A. Kamenev, first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Gosplan, who made a report at a meeting of the Presidium of the Council of Ministers, discussed this with our correspondent in an interview.

"After the issue of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers 'On Subsidiary Farms of Enterprises, Organizations and Institutions' in December 1978, in addition, 2,800 such farms were organized in the Russian Federation," said Al'bert Aleksandrovich. "Plots of land, whose total area is 735,000 hectares, were allocated for them. Basically, they include unsuitable fields, the land of state forest resources and so forth. Kolkhozes and sovkhoses transferred more than 11,000 head of young cattle, 35,000 hogs and about 3,000 sheep to subsidiary farms.

"The main thing to which special attention was drawn during the organization of subsidiary farms was the provision of livestock with its own fodder. It is important to use local resources maximally. The main significance of the activity of such farms lies in this. Many have attained good results. Last year alone the subsidiary farms of enterprises produced 282,000 tons of vegetables, which, as compared with 1978, was 47 percent more, almost $\frac{1}{2}$ million tons of potatoes, or 74 percent more, and 229,000 tons of meat. Milk and egg production increased considerably. Many utilize land efficiently and grow high harvests. The products obtained are used for public dining. As a result, the need of some enterprises for vegetables, potatoes and milk is met fully.

"However, the following task is set: All subsidiary farms without exception must become exemplary. This was especially stressed at the meeting of the Presidium of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. Very extensive work is still ahead here. First of all, it is necessary to see to it that every hectare of land has a good yield

and every farm, a high productivity. Work on the organization of subsidiary farms and increase in the production of products in Belgorodskaya, Orlovskaya and Orenburgskaya oblasts is still developing slowly. The ministries of light, textile and fuel industry and of motor transport are solving these problems inefficiently.

"Kolkhozes and sovkhoses are called upon to intensify their assistance to subsidiary farms. In what should it consist? In the provision of varietal seeds and pedigree livestock, in the delivery of young animals and poultry and in agronomical and zootechnical services."

11,439

CS0: 1800/705

NATIONAL

ROLE OF SOVIETS IN CONSERVING ECONOMIC RESOURCES

Decree on Economic Use of Resources

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 28 Aug 81 p 1

[Article by Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet L. Brezhnev and Secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet M. Georgadze: "Decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet--'On the Work of Soviet People's Deputies in Strengthening Economic Regulations and the Efficient Use of Material Resources'"]

[Text] Since one of the indispensable conditions for carrying out the nation's broad economic and social development program which the 26th CPSU Congress outlined is the economical and efficient utilization of the tremendous potential created by the effort of the Soviet nation and managed by the CC CPSU instructions, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet decrees the following:

1. The mobilization of the workers to struggle for economical and efficient use of all types of material resources should be considered one of the most important directions of the work of Soviet of People's Deputies today.

The Soviet of People's Deputies must insure a fundamental improvement in managing the government bodies, enterprises, associations, departments and organizations which are subordinate to them in the area of economic and efficient utilization of raw materials, supplies, fuel, energy, agricultural products and other material resources.

2. The Presidiums of the Supreme Soviet and Councils of Ministers of union and autonomous republics, local Soviets of People's Deputies and their executive committees must persistently and consistently carry out the measures which are directed towards adhering to a strict system of economic rules, strengthening profit and loss accounting, and a broad implementation of ways to intensively run businesses which are located on corresponding enterprises, in associations, institutions and organizations.

For the 11th Five-Year Plan it is necessary for the indicated enterprises, associations, institutions and organizations to develop practical measures for significantly reducing the use of raw materials, supplies, fuel, and energy. They must

reduce waste, maximize the utilization of secondary resources, more fully use local resources in production and eliminate various types of losses and waste.

3. The Soviet of People's Deputies and their executives and managerial bodies must strengthen control over production, trade and utilization of food products, and over reducing the use of raw food materials for technical needs. They must increase requirements placed upon agricultural, trade and procurement organizations for the quality and proper storage of grain, potatoes, vegetables and other agricultural products. They must enlighten the populace daily on the efficient use of grain and other food products. They must struggle with the heedless and wasteful attitude to this most valuable national treasure.

4. At sessions of the Soviet of People's Deputies and at executive committee meetings it is necessary regularly to study the issues connected with the course of work in adhering to a system of rules of economizing in production, communal housing, non-production areas and everyday life. The work on reducing waste and losses of raw materials and goods and on improving the collection and utilization of secondary resources, food and other everyday waste must be evaluated. The responsibility of the managers of business organizations, enterprises, institutions and organizations for protecting socialist property must be increased. Mismanagement, wastefulness, non-productive expenses and waste and losses must be decisively eliminated. Upon evaluating the work of associations, enterprises, institutions and organizations in their implementation of the planned task, the results achieved during the efficient utilization of material resources and in protecting state and public property must be kept in mind. The existing favorable experience in this work must be distributed.

5. It is essential to increase the control of standing committees of the Soviet of People's Deputies over carrying out measures on the economical and efficient utilization of material resources. It is necessary in this work to strengthen the inter-relationship of standing committees, organizations of the peoples' control and the public as a whole.

6. The Councils of Ministers of union and autonomous republics, executive committees of kray and oblast Soviet of Peoples' Deputies must pay constant attention to the work which is being done by interbranch commissions, established by the 30 Jun 81 Decree of the CC CPSU and USSR Council of Ministers on the economical and efficient utilization of material resources. They must consider the remarks and suggestions of these commissions in preparing plans for economic and social development and in carrying out control over their implementation. In the subsidiary associations, enterprises, institutions and organizations, steps must be taken to strengthen the services which fix standards and legal limits of material resources and control their efficient utilization.

7. Local Soviets of People's Deputies Should:

--conduct consistent organized and educational work among the residents in the economical utilization of fuel, electrical energy, water, gas and food products. All labor collectives, schools and other teaching facilities as well as each family must be included in this work;

--actively include production and territorial deputy groups and deputy positions as well as public volunteer organizations in this work and support and develop their

initiative in resolving problems regarding the economical and efficient utilization of material resources;

--strive to ensure that every Soviet citizen actively participates in the struggle for economy and thrift in production and everyday life and makes his own contribution to this public effort; create an attitude of intolerance to any signs of mismanagement and wastefulness.

8. Upon examining state plans for economic and social development of the USSR and USSR State Budget and other issues of economic and social-cultural buildings the Planning and Budget Commission and other standing commissions of the Union Soviet and the Nationalities Council of the USSR Supreme Soviet should pay particular attention to reducing expenditures of raw materials, supplies, fuel and energy, and to achieving more efficient use of agricultural products, maximal utilization of secondary resources and liquidation of various types of losses.

9. The Committee of the USSR People's Control and the USSR Procurator must intensify control and supervision over carrying out the requirements of the law concerning the protection of socialist property and concerning the strict adherence to an economical system of rules.

10. The editorial board of the IZVESTIYA SOVETOV NARODNYKH DEPUTATOV SSSR newspaper and the SOVETY NARODNYKH DEPUTATOV journal must regularly discuss issues concerning a more careful attitude towards socialist property and the efficient utilization of all types of resources as one of the most important principles of the party's economic strategy, as well as more broadly spread the favorable experience of Soviet and labor collectives' work in this area.

Economy, Thrift Urged

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Aug 81 p 1

[Editorial: "In Favor of Economy and Thrift"]

[Text] The campaign for economy, thrift and an efficient utilization of material resources is becoming a national concern. This is a direct response of the workers to the appeal of the party and to the resolution of the 26th CPSU Congress. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stated at the Congress that "...the core of an economic policy, would seem to be very simple and ordinary--an economical approach to managing the public good and the ability to use what we have both efficiently and expediently."

As always this most important government work becomes one of the chief directions in the activity of the Soviet of People's Deputies. The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet discussed and approved a decree on the work of the soviets in strengthening the system of rules for the economical and rational utilization of material resources. The Soviets of People's Deputies at all levels have been requested to take steps to fundamentally improve work in managing subordinate enterprises and departments in this area. The presidiums of the Supreme Soviets and Councils of Ministers of union and autonomous republics and executive committees of local soviets have been entrusted with persistently and consistently carrying out measures. These measures are directed at maintaining a strict system of economizing, widespread implementation of methods for intensively overseeing the management of all enterprises, associations,

institutions and organizations located on the soviet's territories. That is, the organs of power are totally responsible for the economical and efficient utilization of raw materials, supplies, fuel, energy, agricultural products and other resources. Regardless of under what control the enterprise or institution finds itself, and regardless of the body to which it is subordinate, it is required to follow an economic system of rules.

Naturally, the soviets must first of all ensure an economic and efficient utilization of all resources at enterprises and in departments which are subordinate to them. It is essential to organize strict control over production, trade and the utilization of foodstuffs and over expenditures of raw food materials used for technical requirements. It is particularly important to increase the requirement placed upon agricultural, trade and procurement organizations for the reliable storage of grain, potatoes and vegetables. The field and farm workers spare no efforts in raising and gathering the harvest. Now the summer is at an end and soon autumn days will be here. It is the time for more intensive procurement of foodstuffs. All efforts and resources must be directed in order that the harvest which has been raised and gathered should be properly stored. This task is of great political importance. This is a real contribution to the realization of the food program.

The Soviet of People's Deputies have gained a great deal of experience in mobilizing workers to carry out the tasks set by the party. On the personal initiative of the peoples' choices, the search for ways to economize in every area of the economic system is in the forefront. The Soviet of People's Deputies are laborers, kolkhoz workers, engineers, and experts in their work who know very well what production means and what its resources are. In their own areas they can lead movements towards a more thrifty and economical approach, find additional opportunities for producing products and more efficient ways to use materials and equipment.

At the Volkhovskiy Aluminum Plant imeni S. M. Kirova on the initiative of a deputy group of the enterprise, they organized a continuously operating school for thrift. The school is quite practical. The lessons are organized in such a manner that production received a direct return. Lessons in economizing are conducted on the basis of definite shop tasks. A great deal has been put into actual practice. Powerful ovens which burned raw materials, for example, now are used as boilers. This allows up to 1,000 tons of fuel oil to be saved per year. The students at the school suggested that at the assembly unit for producing aluminum, panels be set up in which water would circulate. These original "steam batteries" were adapted for heating dwelling houses. Now in Volkhov practically one out of three blocks uses this form of surplus heat. The comprehensive program which was developed for the efficient utilization of raw materials and supplies was discussed in the shops. The plant's initiative was approved at the meeting of the city soviet. Thus the deputies answered the appeal of the party with real economizing.

The soviets discuss the most important issues of government, management and cultural construction. Standing commissions actively participate in solving economic problems. The decree of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet directly specifies that soviet sessions and executive committee meetings should regularly examine economizing in production, in communal dwelling, in non-productive areas and in everyday life. During this examination it is important to state the problem in general but to examine it in detail to find specific ways of economizing. A reduc-

tion in waste and losses of raw materials and supplies, the collection and utilization of secondary resources, food and other everyday wastes must all come to the attention of the deputies, the soviets and their organizations. It is essential to increase the responsibility of managers of economic organizations for carrying out a system of economizing and strictly deal with those who are guilty of mismanagement and wastefulness and put a stop to any attempts to take socialist property.

All workers of our nation are interested in increasing the national wealth. Our well being depends upon it. However, not all citizens treat public property in a responsible and assiduous manner. Therefore local soviets, relying on deputy groups and posts and on their many aktivs, must constantly and persistently conduct organizational and educational work among the populace, in labor collectives, schools and teaching facilities. The educational work must be organized in such a way that it reaches every family and person. Our common campaign for greater economy and thrift begins with a conscious and enthusiastic attitude towards the utilization of such everyday things as water, gas, electricity and heat.

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said that there are problems of economical construction which no one can solve better than the soviets. Our governing organs, relying on many aktivs influence literally all areas of life. There are reserves in all of these areas which must be put into the service of the socialist economy and further improvement of the well being of the Soviet people.

8714

CSO: 1800/717

REGIONAL

GEORGIAN REPRESENTATIVE TO USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DESCRIBES DUTIES

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 5 Sep 81 p 2

[T. Khachidze, permanent representative of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers with the USSR Council of Ministers: "Ahead--Much Work"]

[Text] Permanent representation of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers at the USSR Council of Ministers is intended to assure day-to-day contact of the government of the republic with the government of the USSR. Within the limits of their competence, permanent representatives take part in working on and studying drafts of decrees and instructions of the USSR Council of Ministers on questions of state, economic and social-cultural construction, proposals of planning-budget and other permanent commissions of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers pertaining to Georgian SSR. They participate directly in examining drafts of plans of economic and social development, the state budget, material and technical supply, most important state, intersectorial and regional programs and other questions relating to the Georgian SSR at Gosplan USSR, ministries, state committees and other USSR organs.

The delegation of the permanent representative [postpredstvo] of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers takes part in the work of the USSR Council of Ministers and of its Presidium and commissions, in the meetings of the collegia of union ministries and state committees and other organs in their examination of questions relating to Georgian SSR and on behalf of the republic government presents and defends its proposals and observations. It has the right to effect direct contacts with other USSR organs without special authorization in each individual instance from the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers. The delegation of the permanent representative regularly takes part in the solution of those questions which are brought up by republic ministries and state committees before the proper union organs.

One of the important directions of our work is that of maintaining contacts with the delegations of the permanent representatives of the councils of ministers of union republics with the USSR Council of Ministers and offering all possible cooperation in the implementation of measures aimed at the further expansion and strengthening of economic and social-cultural ties of Georgian SSR with other republics.

We are occupied daily with a broad range of diverse questions. We provide assistance and cooperation to leading party and soviet workers of republic, oblast, city and rayon organs, personnel of enterprises, organizations and institutions and

creative unions in the solution of those questions as regards which they were brought to Moscow. We arrange receptions, business meetings and talks with delegations and representing delegations of different countries. We receive citizens who have come to Moscow on different personal problems; we provide them with assistance and cooperation in the solution of difficulties that arise. We exercise control over the work of economic organizations of the republic located in Moscow.

A central place in our work is occupied by the organization in Moscow of cultural measures, dissemination of the achievements of the republic's economy and culture and of the ideas of friendship of peoples and proletarian internationalism, work with students and graduate students studying in Moscow's VUZ's, questions of training of highly skilled specialists and scientific cadres for the republic's national economy.

Speaking figuratively, the delegation of the permanent representative is an organic and inseparable part of the republic in Moscow, which lives its day-to-day life and its daily concerns as well as its workdays. For our collective, all questions pertaining to the republic, its prestige and good name of its citizens are equally important and meaningful.

The workers of our republic have confidently embarked on the new five-year plan. And this is quite logical--the high assessment of the republic's achievements in the struggle for early fulfillment of the plans of economic and social-culture construction made by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the time of his visit to Tbilisi on the occasion of the celebration of the 60th anniversary of Soviet Georgia and the Communist Party of the republic inspire each of us to new accomplishments.

The tasks facing the republic during the 11th Five-Year Plan are our tasks. The practical work of the delegation of the permanent representative has for its purpose to contribute in every possible way to their successful fulfillment. The decision of the directive organs of the republic on improving the operation of the delegation of the permanent representative of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers with the USSR Council of Ministers determines the basic directions of our work for the future.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia, on positively assessing the work of the delegation of the permanent representative in the fulfillment of its basic requirements and concrete assignments, pointed out the need of further improving and perfecting its operation and rapidly overcoming still existing defects. The delegation of the permanent representative does not always display effectiveness, determination and initiative in its work. Close working ties have still not been established with all the union organs exercising a definite influence on the development of individual sectors of the republic's national economy. Investigation of the achievements of science and technology and acquisition of information on outlined tendencies in the development of this or that field of science has not been properly organized. Control is poorly kept over the activities of the republic's economic organizations located in Moscow. Adequate attention is not paid to the work of Moscow correspondents of the republic press and television. A clear-cut program has not been established for obtaining, accumulating, generalizing and adequately utilizing operative information needed for republic organs. The solution of minor and secondary questions frequently diverts apparatus personnel from fulfillment of their chief functions.

In pointing out the defects, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia indicated concrete ways of eliminating them and outlined measures aimed at further improving the forms and methods of operation of the permanent delegation of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers.

During the past five years, significant changes have taken place in the work of the permanent delegation. Its structure has been improved. The material and technical base has been strengthened. The selection, placement and training of cadres have been improved. Criteria for the evaluation of the work of each personnel member have been more clearly defined. Control has been strengthened over the fulfillment of assignments. A great deal of attention was paid to improvement of the forms and methods of work, increasing the personal accountability of cadres for the entrusted task and strengthening of state, labor and performance discipline.

All this has made it possible for us to significantly improve qualitative work indicators. During the past five years, the permanent delegation participated directly in the work of all sessions of the USSR Council of Ministers, its Presidium and commissions at which up to a thousand different questions relating to the republic were examined. Participation in the work of higher organs of the state power of the USSR required most exhaustive preparation, deep and comprehensive analysis of all aspects of examined questions of the highest responsibility. In regard to many of these questions we presented proposals and observations of the republic and in regard to individual ones, we expressed our attitude to the problem within the limits of our competence.

During the past five years, the delegation has received from the republic more than 7,000 government documents addressed to union organs on the most diverse questions of economic and cultural construction of Georgian SSR. The great majority of them required deep and thorough study of the raised problem and direct practical work with the executors in union organs. To work with executors in organs to whom the letters from the republic are addressed means to enter into direct contact and to provide additional documents and validations and also to convince them of the necessity of a positive solution of the question. This requires of each colleague a deep knowledge of the state of affairs in the respective sectors of the republic's national economy and the basic directions of its development as well as a broad range of information, high qualifications of the specialist and adequate competence, display of determination and the ability of able orientation and finding of a correct solution.

The delegation's work with a document that has been received from the republic may be illustrated with an example of solution of the question of construction of a railroad from Marabda to Akhalkalaki. From the time of presentation of the question of construction of the railroad to its final solution, personnel of the delegation took a most active part in the examination and discussion of all problems that arose in union organs and achieved a positive solution of the raised problems at Gosplan USSR, the USSR Ministry of Finance, the USSR Ministry of Transport Construction and at a number of other ministries and departments. They did everything possible for the question to be solved surely. At the present time all problems connected with construction of the railroad are kept under special control.

In the five years, an average of more than 80 percent of the letters at work received either a full or partial positive solution. This is quite a bit, but it

would have been possible to achieve better results in the work had certain causes of a subjective or objective character not interfered. First, some letters addressed to union organs have not been carefully thought out as to all the details and are not fully valid. Second, some questions are raised either prematurely or late without taking into consideration the real possibilities of their positive solution. Finally, some letters do not receive adequate attention from some of our personnel, as a result of which the possibilities of their positive solution are lost.

We try where possible to expand and deepen ties and personal contacts with executors at both union and republic organs. We have established work contacts with departments of the CPSU Central Committee, the Administration of Affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers, Gossplan and Gossnab USSR and many union ministries and state committees. This helps us to better perform the tasks set before us.

We have participated directly in the preparation and examination of such important documents for the republic as the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers "On Measures for Increasing the Production of Southern and Subtropical Crops and the Further Accelerated Development of the Agriculture of Georgian USSR," "On Measures for the Creation During 1981-1985 of Capacities for Production of Small-Scale Mechanization Equipment for Agricultural Work at the 'Kutaisi Plant of Small-Size Tractors imeni Konstitutsiya SSSR' Production Association of the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building" and a number of others.

Together with the creative unions of the republic, we regularly conduct in Moscow various cultural measures and disseminate the achievements of Georgian SSR's economy, science, literature and art. In five years, more than 250 cultural measures were carried out; they included jubilee and literary evenings dedicated to I. Chavchavadze, D. Guramishvili and I. Abashidze, exhibitions of artists of Abkhazia, Adzharia and Yugo-Osetia, N. Pirozmanishvili and a number of others, which received high ratings by the central press.

A big place in our work is occupied by questions of training of cadres at VUZ's in Moscow in specialties needed in the republic. There has been created attached to the delegation a social council for work with students. Incidentally, students and graduate students, who successfully combine study with active public work, are compensated morally and materially. We have to deal with a multitude of questions of a most varied character and importance, each of which demands much attention and consideration.

What has been said, of course, does not mean that we wish to cover up our defects with this. We well understand that we have to first of all to increase efficiency in our work, to participate more actively in the solution of questions submitted by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia and the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers to union organs and to ensure stable contacts both with union and with republic organs.

Unflinching attention will be devoted to the realization of all the requirements of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on the course of fulfillment of previously adopted decisions relating to Georgian SSR. For this end, we formed a special working group, which is systematically preparing information on how questions connected with the implementation of the said decree of the CPSU Central Committee are resolved at union organs. To be in the course of all important affairs, to act in each concrete case in accordance with the developing situation and to exercise

reliable control over adopted decisions—this is what we learn from the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improving Control and Verification of Execution in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress."

In recent years, interest has significantly grown in the achievements of our republic and in the work done by party, soviet, economic and public organizations of Georgia. In this connection, we need to increase dissemination of the achievements of the economy, science and culture of the republic, ideas of friendship of peoples and proletarian internationalism. Against the background of the interest of the capital's workers in the past, present and future of our republic, in the growth of its prestige, consolidation of positive opinion concerning it, we see our task to be most active participation in the prevention of any antisocial, negative phenomena on the part of individuals coming to Moscow from the republic.

Questions of training of highly qualified cadres for the national economy of the republic henceforward are to occupy a special place in our work. We together with the USSR Academy of Science and the State Committee for Science and Technology have been charged with deepening and qualitatively improving work in this direction, especially on those questions which pertain to the training of scientific cadres for the most promising branches of science. We have to provide republic organs with appropriate information on designated tendencies in the development of this or that field of science and to constantly study and generalize the positive experience of work of leading enterprises and institutions as well as to prepare proposals relating to their introduction in the republic.

Much work remains to be done. Having clearly delineated the role and place of each member of the delegation of the permanent representative of the Georgian Council of Ministers with the USSR Council of Ministers in the realization of tasks facing the republic in the 11th Five-Year Plan, we shall apply maximum of effort to achieve new successes and to make our contribution to the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of Georgia.

7697

CSO: 1800/716

REGIONAL

VATCHENKO ON CONTROL FUNCTION OF LOCAL SOVIETS

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 18 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by A. Vatchenko, member of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium: "Exercising the Soviets' Control Functions More Assertively"]

[Excerpts] The main areas of work of the republic's soviet authorities are determined in decisions of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee. There was a thorough discussion of the forms and methods of the activity of the Ukrainian SSR soviets of people's deputies and their concrete tasks for implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU and Ukrainian Communist Party congresses at the UkSSR Supreme Soviet Third Session this June. Analyzing the activity of the soviet authorities comprehensively and in depth, the deputies emphasized that under current conditions, when the scale of production is increasing considerably and economic relations are growing more complicated, particular significance is attached to an improvement in the organization of performance and the increased efficacy of supervision, which has a leading place in the arsenal of Leninist management methods. And this is understandable. After all, without verification of what is occurring in practice no policy can be implemented completely. In the very first years of the building of the Soviet state V.I. Lenin pointed out: "Our principal urgent task is management, organization and control."

Practice confirms convincingly that the best results are scored where organization and the supervision of performance are precisely organized and where there is no gap between adopted decisions and their implementation. Instructive experience in this respect has been accumulated by many soviets of Donetskaya, Dnepropetrovskaya, Zaporozhskaya, Krymskaya, L'vovskaya, Khar'kovskaya and certain other oblasts, where the basis of the work on supervision is in-depth and systematic study of the state of affairs locally, reports of ispolkoms at sessions and of their departments and administrations at permanent commission meetings and at meetings held in the labor collectives and at the place of residence, publicity of supervision and enlistment of the broad people's masses therein. All this is enabling the representative power organs under the leadership of the party organizations to effectively tackle important problems of economic and social development on the territories under their jurisdiction and specific tasks in this sector of the economy or the other.

Relying on accumulated experience, this year the soviets of Cherkasskaya Oblast are maintaining under constant supervision the procurement and an increase in the

quality and use of fodder in public animal husbandry and the progress of the construction of large-scale fodder storage facilities for silage and haylage (they are to have been installed on each farm within the next 2-3 years). These questions are scrupulously discussed regularly at soviet ispolkom and permanent commission meetings, which contributed, inter alia, to the procurement of even more fodder than last year.

Many examples could be cited of the efficacy of supervision and the organization of performance. But, I believe, in respect of the soviets the question should not merely be on the level of the implementation of the decisions of the higher state authorities and control of their own decisions but also of control in the broadest sense. After all, in accordance with the requirements of the USSR Constitution, the soviets are obliged to control within the limits of their powers directly and through the bodies they create the fulfillment of state plans and quotas and to monitor the work of the state authorities, enterprises, establishments and organizations and the observance of legislation.

In what areas? For the local power organs, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized at the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium meeting on 1 April this year, these are primarily an improvement in services for people, implementation of the food program, an increase in the manufacture of consumer goods and fulfillment of the plans for the construction of housing, schools, hospitals and kindergarten. In a word, questions connected with satisfying the working people's urgent requirements should be at the center of the soviets' attention.

But this does not mean, of course, that other questions should remain beyond the purview of the soviets, deputies and the aktiv. It is important to allocate forces and place people such as to simultaneously effectively influence the development of the enterprises under their jurisdiction, the provision of centers of population with amenities, people's education and much else within the competence of the organs of people's power. Precisely thus is how our best soviets operate. Questions of comprehensive development on the territory under their jurisdiction are being tackled successfully, for example, by the Krivorozhskiy, Kremenchugskiy and Belotserkovskiy city soviets and the following rayon soviets: the Radekhovskiy of L'vovskaya Oblast, the Bakchisarayskiy of Krymskaya Oblast, the Pervomayskiy of Khar'kovskaya Oblast and the Pokrovskiy of Dnepropetrovskaya Oblast. Questions of the development of social production, the provision of the cities and villages with amenities, trade, medical and consumer services and the work of the schools and children's preschool establishments are constantly within the purview of these soviets and their bodies and deputies. Such a businesslike approach on the part of the soviets is contributing to ensuring that from year to year the labor collectives achieve good production results.

But there are many soviets which are still letting many areas drop from their sights, monitoring the implementation of adopted decisions inadequately and failing to organize their fulfillment as they should. Mention was made at the UkSSR Supreme Soviet Third Session, for example, of the fact that throughout the last 2 years the oblispolkom and gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms of the soviets of Zhitomirskaya Oblast had discussed on several occasions at their meetings questions connected with the work of the consumer service enterprises, but had in practice been unable to achieve any appreciable changes. And it is a question here primarily of absence of the proper organization of the fulfillment of the scheduled measures and the lack of a precise system of the monitoring of performance. Practice convinces us of the

truth of Lenin's demand: control must be systematic. If there is no system, nothing of any use will be achieved here.

In the system of control it is very important to make use of all the forms and methods characteristic of the soviets as the most mass power organs. Much can and must be done here by the soviets' permanent commissions, the deputy posts and groups and the amateur public bodies. Our republic has over 72,000 permanent commissions of the local representative power organs, which are obliged to check out the activity of the enterprises, establishments and organizations, monitor realization of the electorate's mandates and study public opinion.

Many of them are operating energetically and efficiently, like, for example, the permanent commissions of the Berdyanskiy City Soviet of Zaporozhskaya Oblast, which participate actively in the preparation of questions for examination by the soviet and its ispolkom. The commission meetings regularly hear reports from the leaders of industrial enterprises and construction organizations, which makes it possible to adopt measures promptly to eliminate bottlenecks and shortcomings. The fact that more than 220,000 square meters of housing, 2 high schools, 4 children's pre-school establishments, a sanitary-epidemiologic center, a dairy kitchen and a number of other facilities were built in the city in the 10th Five-Year Plan is to the considerable credit of the permanent commissions of the city soviet for construction, public education and health.

The deputy groups and posts organized in various production sectors participate actively in control work. Some 68,000 groups and posts, which have 284,000 people's elected representatives, are currently functioning in the republic. Working directly in production, they strictly monitor plan fulfillment, join immediately in the struggle against difficulties and shortcomings which arise and initiate many useful practices.

The deputy's inquiry is an important means of control. It affords an opportunity for the development of criticism and self-criticism and the stimulation of the activity of the people's elected representatives connected with the fulfillment of the plans of the economic and social development of the cities and villages and helps refine the work of the machinery of state.

But with whatever form of control we are dealing, it should always be remembered that the verification of performance is not an end in itself. The main thing is an improvement in the work. And in a number of the republic's local soviet ispolkoms and their departments and administrations the monitoring of performance needs to be combined more closely with practical assistance on the spot. The experience of soviets in which it has become the rule to send to the cities and rayons, primarily those where new ispolkom chairmen and secretaries have been elected, work groups made up of oblispolkom department and administration executives for the purpose of a comprehensive study of the state of affairs locally and practical assistance in a refinement of organizational-mass work merits attention in this respect.

The activity of the soviets and their executive and management bodies is contributing to the working people's mobilization for tackling the tasks of the 11th Five-Year Plan. The 8-month plan for output sales in the republic was overfulfilled. Work is being performed actively on the completion of agricultural operations in the

fields, preparations for winter in the livestock sections and the surmounting of the difficulties caused by unfavorable weather conditions. New production capacity, apartment houses and social-cultural-everyday facilities have been commissioned.

At the same time we still have many collectives which are failing to cope with the quotas for labor productivity growth, are disrupting the manufacture of products in the necessary assortment and increasing the production of consumer goods too slowly. Nor are we satisfied by the rate of development of certain farms and agricultural production sectors. Serious shortcomings are encountered in the medical and cultural-everyday service sphere. When one begins to analyze these gaps in depth, one is convinced that a reason for the problems which have yet to be fully solved is the level of control activity, which lags behind the demands of the times.

For this reason the party demands an intensification of control of management results at all levels of the economy. The soviets are called on together with the ministries and departments to analyze comprehensively and in depth the results of the work of the labor collectives and to concentrate attention in industry on the rational use of production capacity and material and labor resources, an increase in labor productivity, the organization of the rhythmic work of each enterprise and its fulfillment of its socialist pledges; in construction on an increase in the efficiency of capital investments and the unconditional introduction of all planned projects; and in agriculture on the completion of the fall field operations, the creation of fodder stocks and their rational use, the preparation and performance of the organized wintering in animal husbandry, an increase in its productiveness and fulfillment of the plans for the target numbers of livestock and the production and procurement of meat, milk and other products. In all sectors of the economy it is essential to probe more boldly the problems of scientific-technical progress and struggle resolutely against stagnation and sluggishness and everything that is impeding the introduction of the new and the progressive.

Much has to be done by the soviets to intensify the regime of thrift and the rational use of material resources in accordance with the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree which was recently adopted on this issue. It is also a question of the need for a resolute struggle to be waged against excesses in the organization of a variety of mass measures, meetings, rallies and so forth. The republic people's control authorities, which currently number over 2 million patrolmen, should work actively on tackling these crucial tasks together with the soviets. Implementing the provisions of the constitution, the local soviets have recently improved leadership of the people's control authorities. Approximately 18,000 groups and posts made up of over 220,000 patrolmen are currently operating under the auspices of rural and community soviets. With such extensive participation by the working people control becomes truly all-people control.

The unification of the efforts of the deputies and people's control officials is making it possible to improve the organization of inspections, appreciably broaden their scope, investigate the causes of shortcomings in greater depth, formulate more cogent proposals for their elimination and enrich the arsenal of means of social influence on workers permitting violations and blunders. For this reason it is essential to continue to develop and refine the practice of the joint work of the permanent commissions and people's control authorities, extensively disseminate the experience of their interaction and eliminate parallelism and duplication in the inspections.

The power and management organs and the people's control committees and groups are obliged to organize their work such as to ensure that the activity of all enterprises, organizations and establishments constantly be within their sights and that they be inspected not only in the event of a breakdown but also in the process of the plan-based study of their work style.

Practice convinces us that foremost enterprises and farms also cannot remain beyond supervision, as is sometimes still the case. For this frequently leads to complacency and, sometimes, to conceit. Such a collective, living on yesterday's glory, begins to lose its perspective and the taste for creative quest and remains at a standstill. You take a look, and after a period of time it is being overtaken not only by frontrunners but also by middling collectives. Owing to a lack of control, some workers stray from the correct path, lose their sense of modesty, begin to imagine themselves flawless and perpetrate a variety of violations. Only systematic control creates a good businesslike rhythm, disciplines and increases responsibility for the assigned work.

A big place is assigned the machinery and functional departments of the soviet ispolkoms in the organization and exercise of the supervision of performance. Much depends on how supervision of performance in the machinery is organized. The following picture can often be observed: the ispolkom machinery is seemingly working intensively, people are "buzzing," as they say, they stay late, and the required results are lacking.

This is evidently connected primarily with the fact that in places efforts are concentrated more on the preparation of a multitude of draft decisions, which are frequently repetitious, various references and the gathering of information, while insufficient time is allocated for organizing the fulfillment of the adopted decisions locally and for on-the-spot control. In certain ispolkoms excessive attention is still paid to the filling out of various check cards and the accumulation of a variety of materials on each decision, which is, of course, necessary and useful, but which can by no means substitute for live organizing work on implementation of scheduled measures.

A daily rule of all workers of the machinery should be verification of the course of affairs locally, an analysis of the causes of holdups and shortcomings in the organization of labor, the uncovering of potential for an improvement in work and the collation and dissemination of valuable initiatives. Control may be considered effective only when it helps to achieve real results. It is very important to strive for a situation where the functions of each subdivision and each worker in the ispolkom machinery are clearly delineated and where, as V.I. Lenin taught, a certain person is entirely responsible for certain work.

It is necessary to provide for extensive publicity of the soviets' control activity. People should know that any violation and any disruption in the fulfillment of party and state directives and the plans of economic and social development will be duly evaluated by the representative organs of people's power. No single breach of legality and no single instance of abuse, extravagance and indiscipline should escape their proprietorial gaze.

"There is...much to be done," Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, said at the 26th Ukrainian Communist Party Congress, "to ensure that the standard of work of all the soviets and each deputy correspond to the requirements set by the party." Thus an improvement in the organizing work of the soviet authorities and the more active exercise of the control functions entrusted to them by the constitution is a key task of each soviet of people's deputies.

8850

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REGIONAL

COMRADELY COURTS SUBJECT OF ESTONIAN PRESIDIUM SESSION

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 2 Aug 81 p 1

[Article: "In the Presidium of the ESSR Supreme Soviet"]

[Text/ On 31 July a session was held of the Presidium of the ESSR Supreme Soviet; it was led by the chairman of the Presidium of the ESSR Supreme Soviet, I. Kebin.

The delegates listened to a report by the chairman of the Republic Public Council on the Work of the Comradely Courts, Ya. Kirikal, on the work of the comradely courts; the latter have been formed at the places of residence of the population in the ESSR in the light of the decisions made by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Guided by the decisions of the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses, the comradely courts, which have been created in the republic at places of residence, have carried out specific work with regard to preventing violations of law, educating people by the methods of persuasion and social influence, and creating an atmosphere of condemnation of anti-social acts. In the Harju Rayon and the city of Narva a fine mutual relationship has been achieved between the bases for maintaining law and order and the comradely courts at the places of residence. The comradely courts at places of residence operate most actively in the cities.

The Presidium of the ESSR Supreme Soviet noted that despite what has been accomplished, there are still shortcomings in the work of the comradely courts at places of residence. A decree has been adopted, aimed at eliminating these shortcomings and activating the work of the comradely courts, which have been formed at places of residence. It has been recommended that the Republic Public Council of the Work of the Comradely Courts adopt measures to improve the coordination of the work of all organs which exercise guidance and render aid to the comradely courts and that more attention be paid to summing up and disseminating within the republic the work experience of the best rayon (and city) public councils on the comradely courts. The ispolkoms of the Soviets of People's Deputies of rayons and cities under republic-level jurisdiction, in conjunction with the appropriate public councils, have been entrusted with the task of devoting greater attention to creating comradely courts at places of residence, ensuring the strengthening of cooperation between the comradely courts at places of residence and the bases for maintaining law and order as well as the deputies, achieving an expansion of publicity concerning the work of the comradely courts, as well as increasing the responsibility of the rural and village Soviets of People's Deputies and the administrations of housing and operational organs for organizing the work of the comradely courts at places of

residence. The ESSR Ministry of Internal Affairs must adopt measures with regard to strengthening cooperation between the organs of internal affairs and the comradely courts along with the bases for maintaining law and order, as well as ensure the high-quality official registration of materials which are sent by the organs of internal affairs to the comradely courts for trial action.

In the name of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Presidium of the ESSR Supreme Soviet awarded mothers who have had many children with "Motherhood Glory" orders and "Motherhood Medals," as well as pensioners with "Labor Veteran" medals.

For successful work during the 10th Five-Year Plan a group of workers in the fields of public education, health care, social security, state institutions, Party, Soviet, and trade-union organs were awarded Certificates of Merit by the Presidium of the ESSR Supreme Soviet.

The Presidium considered several other questions.

Taking part in the discussion of questions on the agenda were the following persons: the deputy chairman of the Presidium of the ESSR Supreme Soviet, M. Vannas, along with members of the Presidium of the ESSR Supreme Soviet--K. Lebedev, V. Beekman, Kh. Il'ves, and E. Ekhalu.

2384
CSO: 1800/6

REGIONAL

ESTONIAN MINISTRY CONCERNED WITH DROP IN YEARLY PRODUCTION

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 30 Jul 81 p 3

[Article: "In the ESSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] On 29 July a session of the ESSR Council of Ministers was held in Tallinn; discussed here were the results of fulfilling the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the ESSR and the results of executing the State Budget of the ESSR for the first half of 1981.

Reports were delivered by the deputy chairman of the ESSR Council of Ministers and chairman of ESSR Gosplan, G. Tynspoyeg, and ESSR minister of Finance, E. Myandmaa.

Inspired by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, our republic's labor groups, having extensively developed a socialist competition, achieved during the first half-year of fulfilling the plan with respect to total volume of industrial output production an increase in industrial labor productivity, sales of milk and eggs to the state, retail goods turnover in state and cooperative trade, everyday services to the public, and other indicators. The program for raising the level of the people's prosperity which was worked out at the 26th CPSU Congress is being successfully implemented.

In the first half of 1980 the state budget with respect to revenues was fulfilled by 104.1 percent. Above-plan revenues to the state budget consisted of 23.8 million rubles; this allowed an additional 21.8 million rubles above the plan to be earmarked for financing the national economy.

At the same time it was noted that certain ministries, departments, gorispolkoms, and rayispolkoms have not ensured in full measure the growth of social production, the introduction of reserves for increasing its effectiveness, as was provided for by the decisions of the 18th Congress of the CP of Estonia. Too little attention has been paid to switching production onto the track of intensive development, nor have strict requirements been manifested toward carrying out plan and labor discipline. Certain ministries continue the defective practice of lowered plan assignments for the first months of quarters and the first quarter (as a whole), and this has led to difficulties in the work of enterprises in carrying out the tasks of the first six months of 1981.

On kolkhozes and sovkhoses there has been a reduction in livestock productivity. In comparison with the first six months of 1980, sales to the state by farms of

livestock and poultry declined by 2 percent and milk--by 0.3 percent.

The republic's government has obliged the ministries, departments, and enterprises under Union jurisdiction, gorispolkoms, and rayispolkoms, guided by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 18th Congress of the CP of Estonia to analyze very meticulously the results of economic activity during the first half of 1981, to work out and adopt measures on eliminating the existing shortcomings in order to ensure the fulfillment of the state plan of the first year of the 11th Five-Year Plan and the socialist pledges.

Particular attention must be paid to the rational use of manpower, the economical expenditure of materials and energy, the concentration of efforts and means on start-up projects, and the unconditional fulfillment of housing-construction plans. In order to increase the production of consumer goods, we must make broader use of local resources, raw materials, materials which have been saved, and production wastes. We must implement measures in order to increase the production of agricultural output, eliminate losses in its storage, and the main thing--ensure the growth of production of livestock-raising output. This means, in the first place, that maximum attention must be accorded to the preparation of fodder crops.

A speech was delivered at this session by the chairman of the ESSR Council of Ministers, V. Klauson.

Taking part in the work of the session were the secretary of the CP of Estonia CC, A. B. Upsi, along with chairmen of the gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms.

2384

CSO: 1800/8

REGIONAL

RAYON TRIES CENTRALIZED RAYON-LEVEL CONTROL OF AGRICULTURE

Farm Service Organizations

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 12 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by N. Bagretsov, Candidate of Economic Sciences and 1st Secretary of the Pritobol'nyy Rayon CPSU Committee in Kurganskaya Oblast: "In a Single Center"]

[Text] Recently I have followed intently a discussion that has taken place in the newspapers concerning the problems of agricultural administration. The problems raised in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA concerning the rayon economy and also the articles by writer Ivan Vasil'yev have definitely touched upon our interests.

Truly, the rayon's economy still lacks a single economic mechanism for administration and thus there are many weak elements in the agroindustrial complex. The production associations, mainly Sel'khoztekhnika and Sel'khozkhimiya, construction organizations and the sovkhozes of trusts are subordinate to their own centers and they are supplied by them and fully dependent upon them. Hence we have an open field system, a dispersion of forces and uncoordinated actions.

Even I, who began working here in Pritobol'nyy Rayon several years ago, was taken by surprise by this entire picture. Something had to be done. A solution had to be found for a situation which, it was clear to all, was slowing down our work and becoming completely intolerable.

Initially our specialists visited the Udmurtskaya ASSR and Kirovskaya Oblast where they thoroughly studied the experience accumulated in interfarm cooperation. We read literature and became acquainted with the "Moldavian variant." We subsequently studied and discussed these materials at length in the rayon committee, at kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in the agricultural administration and we estimated the degree to which they were suitable for our conditions. We decided to create in our rayon the Pritobol'nyy MOMEKKh [mezhkolkhozhnoye ob'yedineniye mekhanizatsii i elektrifikatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva; interkolkhoz association for the mechanization and electrification of agriculture]. We were guided by the aims set forth in the party documents and particularly by the well known decree of the CC CPSU entitled "Further Development of Specialization and Concentration in Agricultural Production Based Upon Interenterprise Cooperation and Agroindustrial Integration."

What is our principal goal in following this path? In the statute on an interkolkhoz association, it is stated that it will perform that work for the rayon's farms which

the rayon's Sel'khoztekhnika is not performing or which the farms are carrying out reluctantly owing to the unprofitable nature of the work. It will also carry out that work which the kolkhozes and sovkhoses are incapable of performing. This includes the repair of combines, the technical servicing of tractors and farms and the use of special machines. Operationally, we subordinated the association to the agricultural production administration, with a meeting of its authorized representatives becoming its highest organ. For management purposes, a council consisting of 19 individuals and headed by Vasilii Petrovich Glazov was created. There was good reason for assigning this post to him. He has a fine knowledge of the rayon. For many years he worked as chief engineer on one of the farms, in the rayon administration and in the agricultural department of the rayon party committee. It is my opinion that knowledge of life and practical operations and also an enterprising spirit are combined in this individual to the maximum possible degree.

In any case, we did not make a mistake in selecting him. Vasilii Petrovich went about his new work in a confident, firm and bold manner. And he began with almost no assistance being provided. There was practically no money available, with the exception of that provided by the shareholder farms. But as a communist he was determined and possessed a high sense of responsibility for his assigned sector of work. In addition, he was imbued with a sincere desire to aid the farms in organizing technical services for the machine pool and farms. Within a short period of time, handsome garages and workshops, or "depots" as we prefer to refer to them, for the repair of combines, appeared within the association.

At the present time, returning to the initial steps taken, I believe that the creation of the association came about owing to life itself and that it has met and is meeting the vital needs and interests of the farms themselves. And the degree to which the association fulfills the requirements of the kolkhozes influences the degree to which the farms are able to solve their principal task -- that of increasing the production of grain, meat and milk and with less expenditures. In addition, the association performs its own work more successfully, its prestige is raised and more wages are paid to the workers.

This then represents the basic difference between the services which have been and presently are being furnished by Sel'khoztekhnika and those being supplied by our MOMESKh.

Any work is judged on the basis of the results obtained. Thus we are satisfied with this endeavor. Nor are we alone in this regard. It is extremely important to note that many farm leaders are equally pleased, despite the fact that initially some of them were opponents of the changes planned.

And so the results... The field work was carried out more successfully. Last year the kolkhozes and sovkhoses completed harvesting their crops in three rayons throughout the oblast. Although their workload per combine was less than that for our combines. Here a strong role was played by an efficient system for carrying out the technical servicing of machines. Last year, 95 percent of them operated on a daily basis. The association succeeded in organizing a harvesting-transport detachment consisting of eight combines and five motor vehicles, all of which were operated on backward farms. Increases took place in the rates for mechanizing animal husbandry operations.

One of the most important aspects of this work was the fact that we sensed that we were on the right track. It became considerably easier to solve some of the more important problems and the opportunity was presented for making more complete use of the reserves of farms and employing them for satisfying the overall requirements.

Earlier, for example, we were unable to make full use of the bottom land of the Tobol River, which consisted of rich water meadows. It would be more accurate to say they were occasionally flooded and rich. The upper reaches of the Tobol River are now regulated and only rarely does the river flood our meadows. Considerable earth work is required if these lands are to be revived, work which individual farms are incapable of carrying out. Today a composite detachment of the association annually fills two dams along the Tobol River. The meadows are being supplied with water and we are now obtaining ample amounts of first quality hay from them.

Or let us take another example. Within the rayon there are only a few farms which have specialized vehicles: livestock carriers, truck-mounted cranes, excavators and so forth. But each farm strives to obtain its own, despite the fact that it may have very little work for such machines. We presently have two truck-mounted cranes and several livestock carriers in the association and they are meeting the requirements of the farms and coping with the majority of the work. Moreover, the time is not far off when they might be used for satisfying the requirements of the entire rayon. A detachment of tractors and combines has been created within the association. During the peak seasons, these machines will be used for sowing, harvesting and autumn plowing work and they will be operated by machine operators from rayon organizations. This constitutes a "reserve of the main command" -- the agricultural administration -- which can transfer these items of equipment and personnel to those areas where needed and where a breakdown has occurred in the field operations.

This same detachment enabled us to solve still another important problem. At one time some of our farms were enlarged and for all practical purposes began to operate out of control. In comparing their indicators against those for average size farms, it became very clear that the former were falling behind. On several occasions we thought about breaking up the "giants," but decided instead to proceed cautiously. At first we lacked the resources required for supplying the kolkhozes singled out with the necessary equipment, implements, transport vehicles and so forth. Such a possibility exists today. During the first year following the separating out of the farms, a detachment of MOME SKh provided them with assistance in carrying out all field work. Thus, three new kolkhozes appeared in the rayon during the past 2 years. They are already performing in a confident manner, they have acquired equipment and they are carrying out a great amount of construction work. All of the rayon's farms have shown considerable improvements in their indicators (production of grain, meat, milk).

There is good reason for my citing these examples. I wish to show how the uniting of effort and the concentration of control in the same hands exert a favorable effect on production operations. And as yet we have taken only the first and rather timid step in this direction. We have achieved some type of order only in one sphere -- the provision of technical services for farms.

Life has convinced us that the limits of its activities can be expanded. Here is a typical case. Recently, a new organization appeared in the rayon -- Sel'khozkhimiya.

For 37 automobiles and 10 motor vehicles, its leaders decided to build their own garages, a workshop, almost 1,000 square meters of storehouse space, a washing unit, a boiler and so forth. The question could be asked as to why this work is being carried out, with the exception of the garages, if the facilities are available at MOMESKh. We discussed the matter with our comrades and convinced them that it would be more wise to construct a base in cooperation with the association, since this would be considerably less costly and it would preclude the need for making a tract of land available. In a similar manner, we convinced the representatives of Meliovodstroy and the rayon electrical networks that cooperation was the answer. With the aid of the association, a sector of the oblast association Kurgansel'khokomplektmontazh and DRSU [road repair-construction administration] increased their volume of work completed by twofold.

And this is not charity -- a successful form draws into its orbit construction sectors which were uncoordinated earlier and various small branch organizations of which there are a great many in the rayon.

In short, it became clear to us that with the creation of the interfarm association in the rayon, the foundation had been established for the formation of a unique and individual economic organism -- the rayon's agroindustrial complex. Another and more complicated task is now waiting in line: how to subordinate the entire system under a single organ of control, one which could channel all forces in the one direction, thus ensuring improvements in the production of agricultural products.

Yet it is by no means easy to solve such a task today. Much of which has to be accomplished is beyond the capability of one rayon. We have three categories of farms and enterprises. There are the kolkhozes and sovkhoses, with a majority of the latter being subordinate to industries. Thereafter we have various "branch elements" -- Sel'khozkhimiya, PMK's [mobile mechanized columns], SMU's [construction and installation administrations] and sections of various departments. It must not be forgotten that there are a large number of processing enterprises and procurement organizations in the rayon. The former are engaged in producing agricultural products, while the latter and third groups provide services for them. And if we bring the kolkhozes, together with a portion of the sovkhoses, into one center by means of our interfarm association, then all relationships with the remaining elements will be based upon mutual understandings. It is fully obvious that such a situation cannot be maintained. They must also become an organic part of a single agroindustrial complex.

But we are attempting to solve this absolutely complicated problem using our own resources. A raysel'khosovet has been created and is in operation in the rayon. It includes kolkhoz representatives elected at the kolkhoz soviet and the leaders of sovkhoses and all rayon organizations and enterprises engaged in providing services for agriculture. The structure of the soviet is approved by the executive committee of the rayon soviet of people's deputies. We selected as its chairman the chief of the rayon's agricultural production association, Yu.F. Tebaykin.

Why do we need this organ? Does it not represent one more "office" in the rayon? Rather than assigning the chief of the agricultural administration as chairman of the newly created soviet, would it not have been simpler to transfer his functions to the agricultural production administration? It turns out that this could not be

done. Indeed, many enterprises which are subordinate to the elected representatives of the soviet are not subordinated to the agricultural administration. This is why we were forced to undertake this measure or, more accurately, half-measure. It is only a temporary solution for the problem.

It is our hope that the problem of establishing a single agroindustrial complex for the rayon, and also the system for controlling it, will eventually be solved for the country as a whole. At that time there will be no need for any "clumsy arrangements." But we are also confident that the experience accumulated today in our rayon and in other rayons throughout the country will not be in vain. This experience will aid us in taking into account our blunders and mistakes and it will serve as the foundation for preparing the legal documents for a rayon agroindustrial complex.

Specialized Farms of Central Trusts

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 20 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by N. Bagretsov, Candidate of Economic Sciences and 1st Secretary of the Pritobol'nyy Rayon CPSU Committee in Kurganskaya Oblast: "In a Single Center"]

[Text] In the previous article, I discussed the relationships which prevail in the rayon with those organizations which provide services for agricultural production. But an equally important problem involves the mutual relationships between the rayon authorities and those farms which do not fall under their sphere of influence but whose activities are nonetheless the responsibility of the rayon authorities. This includes sovkhoses which belong to various specialized trusts. What can be done to ensure that all elements of the agroindustrial complex, including the above, perform in a harmonious and efficient manner and fall under a single system of control?

First of all, I would like to discuss the effectiveness of the system of specialized sovkhoses belonging to various trusts. They play a great role beyond any doubt. In our rayon, for example, they produce 100 percent of the wool, mutton and pork and 80 percent of the milk. However, we are of the opinion that these "industries" are beset by serious defects which are disrupting contacts in the rayon economic mechanism. Judge for yourself. The farms in one administrative rayon are subordinate, as happened to us, to six departments. Even in an operational situation, it is difficult for the rayon leaders to cope with this problem. Not to mention the fact that all future problems of the trust are being solved without taking our interests into account.

An organizational breakdown leads to serious difficulties in planning. The economists of raysel'khozupravleniye, for the purpose of preparing the plan, spend a great amount of time in coordinating various matters. In spite of this, the rayon executive committee is at times forced to approve trust plans which it is not in agreement with. Is this not in fact a negation of the role played by the local organ of power?

Such a situation creates confusion in the logistical supply for farms. Tractors and combines are sent to the trust sovkhoses based upon orders from higher echelons, whereas agricultural machines and technical servicing equipment -- from raysel'khoz-

upravleniye. Spare parts, repair materials, coal and fuel and lubricating materials -- in accordance with Sel'khoztekhnika limits, but fertilizers and herbicides -- from Sel'khozkhimiya funds.

This leads to a situation wherein some farms have a surplus of tractors while others, at the same time, are experiencing a shortage of them and so forth.

Many similar examples could be cited. They hinder the work not only of the rayon specialists, but also the directors of trust sovkhozes and their specialists, who are obligated to obey not only the trusts but also the rayon executive committee and carry out its instructions. Thus the monthly accounting on Form 24 is supplied personally by the director, initially to the rayon executive committee and later to the trust. In addition, the trust is usually interested only in the production of the principal product. But we also desire proportional and planned development for all branches in the rayon. This is why the sovkhoz directors believe the time is at hand for combining in the best possible way and within the rayon the branch and territorial administrations. Certainly, one can either question or agree with their opinion and yet the fact that such an opinion is available is of considerable importance.

But is it possible to find another form of administration which would retain all of the positive aspects of the trust system while reducing its shortcomings to a minimum? This is a complicated question and here a unilateral decision can only cause harm. Not all of the "industries" are bad, as might appear at first glance.

Has anyone ever given any thought as to why our farms in the Ptitseprom system are able to operate so efficiently and profitably? It is believed that this is mainly due to the fact that the majority of them employ an industrial technology for the production of eggs or broilers. Such an "industry" is clearly and painlessly included in the rayon's structure and it carries out its work in a direct manner. Here the funds are extremely specialized and required for this one farm.

An instructive incident occurred in the rayon in connection with this same Ptitseprom. I was visited by the chairman of the Sibir' Kolkhoz, Aleksey Yakovlevich Stupin, who complained regarding the status of the complex for the raising of heifers. There is a shortage of resources. It is under construction for almost 6 years and the end is still not in sight. Yes and its prospects for the future are not very good -- there are neither heifers nor personnel available. This long-term construction project is nothing more than an endless burden.

Thus we began to devote some thought as to what to do with it. Initially, it was offered to Svinoprom. They were asked to take it and rebuild it for the fattening of swine. We were told: "We will take it if you furnish some land."

At this point, we turned to the Ptitseprom Trust. Its director, M.I. Moldavan, is a clever and enterprising leader, who willingly undertook to convert the unfinished complex into a broiler factory. He did not request any land. He did not need any. The factory will use imported feed.

And within a year's time the neglected construction project was literally transformed. This year alone, two buildings will enter operations. Next year we will obtain no

less than 1 million broilers. I thought to myself: is it not here (regardless of whether or not the "industry" owns the land) that the watershed between the branch and territorial administrations will pass?

By way of an example, let us take the farms of the Skotoprom, Svinoprom and other trusts. The fact of the matter is that, as a rule, considerable land is made available to them. The Davydovskiy Sovkhoz, for example, has 22,000 hectares of arable land and very poor use is being made of the land set aside for grain production. The sovkhoz specializes in the fattening of cattle and all of the trust's concerns are centered around this production. Yet it is important for the rayon to have grain and many other products.

The position is taken that Skotoprom is also useful in that, in addition to fattening livestock, its farms also carry out procurements. But is such an intermediate echelon necessary, particularly if the kolkhozes and sovkhozes are increasing their direct contacts with the meat combines?

Thus the conclusion inevitably comes to mind: it is obvious that the specialized farms, where production has been organized on a truly industrial basis, have been included successfully in the rayon's economy and no reorganization is required for them.

It bears mentioning that at one time all of the "industries" were thought of as highly specialized enterprises conducting only fattening operations based upon the use of prepared feeds. But life has introduced corrections to such thinking. And now today we have many "specialized" farms which engage in fattening operations and which produce their own feed, that is, they are in essence multi-branch farms. And the control over these facilities must also be specialized in nature. Since this is so, the demand first of all is for meat, grain and all other products and secondly... But I repeat once again that all products are of importance to the rayon: both meat and grain and no real opportunities exist for affecting the activities of the "industries." For it is the host who holds the funds in his hands.

But how is everything going with these sovkhozes? It is believed that we must look the truth straight in the eye. Farms which are only half specialized do not justify their existence. They drop out of the rayon's economic plan. Moreover, they prevent us today from creating a single system in the rayon for controlling agricultural production. Hence, they must either engage in true specialization, that is, land should be given to those who wish and are able to produce grain. Or the trusts should be eliminated and the sovkhozes subordinated to the rayon agricultural administrations. Then we will no longer have such an open field system.

Something must be done with the service organizations. Let us be frank about this. Today Sel'khoztekhnika is not fully satisfying the requirements of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. And they require considerable money for their services. It is by no means an accident that in many regions of the country (Moldavia, Stavropol'skiy Kray, Udmurtskaya ASSR and so forth) a search is underway to find local forms for the servicing of equipment. To a certain extent, we return in this instance to the old arrangement -- to MTS [materials and equipment supply]. The various interfarm associations provide services for the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and are paid depending upon the results. This is both wise and fair.

Thus, why is it that we do not proceed farther? Why is it that Sel'khoztekhnika is not subordinated to the local organs of Soviet authority (through the agricultural administration) both in the oblast and in the rayons?

And what is the situation with regard to plants and workshops specializing in the same machine model? Initially we examine a plan for the delivery and repair of tractors. The producer sells the product to Sel'khoztekhnika which, after making the appropriate mark-up, sells them to the kolkhozes and sovkhoses. But a tractor requires repair work and thus we send them to a specialized workshop. And why is use not made of the experience accumulated in organizing repair work and technical servicing at the Volga Automobile Plant? At the present time, the tractor plants are serving as a buffer and "covering" Sel'khoztekhnika.

Let us take the Altay Tractor Plant which produces the T-4 tractors. The only specialized workshop for restoring them in the oblast is located in our rayon and it is always in need of spare parts. The plant systematically fails to carry out its delivery plan. Almost every month the management of the rayon Sel'khoztekhnika Association dispatches motor vehicles to Barnaul, 2,000 miles away, for the purpose of procuring spare parts. In 1979, 11,600 rubles were expended for this purpose. If the specialized workshop for the repair of T-4 tractors was transferred to the Altay Tractor Plant and charged with carrying out capital repair work, then it certainly would repair its own tractors in a more efficient and higher quality manner.

It could happen that for one reason or another it would be impossible to do this, at least in the immediate future. Then the specialized repair plants and workshops could be subordinated to the interfarm associations as independent cost accounting services under the oblast organs and the latter -- to the agricultural administration of the oblast executive committee.

In any case, one fact is beyond question -- it would be more wise to retain Sel'khoztekhnika within the Ministry of Agriculture system. If this is not done, it would be impossible to explain the existence of two engineering arrangements. This would be in conflict with basic logic, it would create confusion and duplication of the services and it would not promote success with regard to the overall task.

Such a system of coordination can be disseminated to all enterprises and organizations providing services for agriculture (land reclamation, power supply, use of chemical processes and so forth). Within the rayon they would have the rights of cost accounting services and become a part of the rayon association, subordinate to the agricultural production administration, which in turn would direct the activities of all of the kolkhozes and sovkhoses without exception. It would have real authority, since all funds would be under its control. In such a case, we would no longer have need for a so-called "clumsy" raysel'khozsovet, the creation of which was forced upon us by life itself.

All of the above are the results of years of observation and reflection. Certainly, the thoughts and recommendations expressed are not beyond question and can even be disputed, nor is it possible for all of them to be realized.

However, one fact remains clear: a bolder approach is required for improving the system for administering a single agroindustrial complex in the rayon.

HISTORY OF FIVE-YEAR PLAN IN AZERBAIJAN REVIEWED

[Editorial Report] Baku KOMMUNIST in Azeri 3 July 1981 carries on pages 2,3 a 2300 word article by S.G. Abbasaliyev, Deputy Chairman of the AzSSR Council of Ministers and Chairman of the State Planning Committee reviewing the history of five-year plans in Azerbaijan. Beginning with a review of the first five-year plans in the USSR as a whole, he notes that "at the 20th and subsequent congresses of the CPSU, new great duties were put forth in the sectors of economic and cultural construction" which found "their concrete solution and embodiment with regard to the economic and social development of the country in the 6th through the 10th five-year plans.... The Azerbaijan SSR passed through the same path of development, the same stages of planning." While such planning had begun in 1918 at the time of the Baku Commune, the fall of the Commune effectively aborted any implementation of this. Not until a Soviet government was established in Azerbaijan, in April 1920, "did consequential work begin in creating a socialist economic structure. After the Azerbaijan Revolutionary Committee took over political rule, it passed decrees abolishing private ownership of land and nationalizing the most important sectors of the economy." Initial objectives were to raise the level of petroleum production, to double electrical power (using 1914 as a basis for comparison), to utilize hydroenergy resources of the Kur and Araz rivers, and to lay the foundations for the textile, wool, silk and other industries. In 1923, "prospective and other plans were drawn up for the development of the petroleum and cotton industries, for expanding irrigation and for cultural construction" because it was necessary to rebuild an economy shattered by World War I and the Civil War. "In the course of the First Five-Year Plan industrial production grew 30 percent compared to pre-war levels and the scope of agricultural production significantly increased.... Experience compiled in the planning sector made it possible to significantly raise the scientific level of preparing and laying the foundations for the Second Five-Year Plan" in which "the average yearly growth rate of industrial production was 13.6 percent.... As a result of successfully making the quotas of the five-year plans, it became possible to eliminate the technical-economic backwardness of the republic in a historically short time and to create a modern industry and mechanized large-scale agriculture." This process was interrupted by World War II. Subsequently, major advances were made in every sector. "Yet, one must regretfully note that in the post-war years the way was opened to serious shortcomings and mistakes in planning the development of various sectors of the economy and in locating productive forces. These...influenced the level of production and utilization of national income." The underlying causes of these problems were examined at the August 1969 plenum of the CC AzCP and eliminated. This assured major advances during the Ninth Five-Year Plan, the quotas of which were reached ahead of schedule, was positively remarked upon by Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress. "The implementation of the economic policy of the party is inextricably linked to constant improvement of planning and perfecting the economic mechanism." The current plan will fulfill "even more" the material and spiritual needs of the Soviet people.

REGIONAL

LITHUANIAN RELIGIOUS DISSENTERS TERMED 'CRIMINALS'

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 21 Aug 81 p 2

[Article by Kazis Sidoravichyus: "How Criminals Are Made Saints"]

[Text] The editors of the newspaper TIESA recently received a letter from West Germany which was signed by Regina Ril'ta. On behalf of herself and Robert Vagengauzer she expresses concern about the state of religion in Lithuania and attempts to prove that believers are persecuted there.

Recently Western radio stations have also increased their anti-Soviet activities in this direction. Guided by the expression "the end justifies the means," imperialist propaganda cares about nothing. It is not the first time that, camouflaging its destructive work against socialism, it has been playing the role of the defender of religion. This time an attempt is being made to ascribe a halo of martyrdom to criminals and to depict them as saints.

In their angry anti-Soviet propaganda bourgeois ideologists make use of everything that comes into their hands. For example, with the diversionists of the airwaves Mechislovas Yuryavichyus who has been sentenced to three years of deprivation of freedom and Vitautas Vaychyunas who has been condemned to two and one-half years of deprivation of freedom turn out to be some kinds of prisoners of conscience. Let us see what the objective facts which have been collected by the agencies of justice and which are based on documents have to say about them.

Mechislovas Yuryavichyus, a resident of Shyaulyay, was a sexton in a Roman Catholic church in Zharenay Latvyalyay. After the Great Patriotic War he belonged to a nationalistic gang of bandits, was called Tankyus, had weapons, and participated in bloody attacks against Soviet people--the builders of a new, socialist life.

The hypocritical M. Yuryavichyas succeeded for a certain time in concealing his criminal activities. Then, he was condemned for violating Soviet laws.

He had time to think, to separate the grain from the chaff, and to turn away from his mistaken road to the new and correct road which had been chosen by the entire people. At first it seemed that M. Yuryavichyas had drawn the proper conclusions after the lessons provided by life and had become the same kind of person as others--he worked and raised his children. The Lithuanian production training combine of the society of the blind assigned him an apartment in the enterprise's

building. But he, unfortunately, did not value the humanity which had been shown toward him. Gradually M. Yuryavichyas again showed his true face. He covered his anti-Soviet activities with religion. Frequently he missed work, explaining this by the fact that the work did not correspond to his religious convictions.

In the capitalist world about which M. Yuryavichyas talked a lot, not hiding his delight, there are millions of unemployed. In our country it is not the person who seeks work, but work which seeks the person. But is this reason to violate labor discipline and the labor laws? Many times the administration warned M. Yuryavichyas. However, despite the warnings, he did not stop because he felt the tolerance of his workmates.

Entering more and more into the role of someone who had been "summoned by God," M. Yuryavichyas became the initiator of actions which contradict our laws and, without permission, organized marches in Shyaulyayskiy and Raseynski rayons.

Vytautas Vaychyunas, who is now also being called by Western bourgeois propaganda a prisoner of conscience, also became a violator of our laws. In the churchyard in Tituvenay V. Vaychyunas delivered a speech calling upon believers not to listen to the orders of the authorities, faulted Soviet laws, hiding behind religion, and attempted to slander our system.

For V. Vaychyunas, as for M. Yuryavichyas, anti-Soviet verbiage is not new. Both of them acted deliberately, knowing what they were doing and having prepared themselves in advance. Quite a few manuscripts with provocative texts were found on V. Vaychyunas's premises. Among the documents which were taken from him is a large collection of false assertions deprecating our state and social system.

The laws of our country guarantee freedom of conscience and belief. No one hinders the performance of religious rights. However, the Criminal Code does establish what actions must be taken when religious rights disturb public order. To protect the latter, and not permit any disturbances is the duty of our agencies of authority.

The religious extremists know the article of the Criminal Code which protects freedom of conscience and belief very well. They would like to guide themselves by only one part of it. But the law cannot be divided. And the Criminal Code of the Lithuanian SSR, Part Three of Article 199, says that the organization of group actions which grossly disturbs public order, or are connected with a direct violation of the authorized demands of representatives of authority, or have given rise to disturbances of the work of transportation, state and public institutions, or enterprises, and also active participation in these actions are punished by deprivation of freedom.

It is difficult to say who Regina Ril'ts and Robert Vagengauzer are. It is possible that they are people who have believed the fabrications of bourgeois propaganda and have gotten hooked on the now fashionable bait of protecting religion. In addition, there are more than enough people who like to talk about the rights of man in the West. There they are really violated very often. For that reason, the imperialist forces, striving to direct the broad masses in another direction

and to distract them from urgent and difficult to solve domestic problems, are yelling with all of their might about violations of the Helsinki Agreement in the socialist countries.

Bourgeois propaganda is apparently having a shortage of new "saints," But its efforts to create a halo around criminals are in vain. [This same article was also published in the Lithuanian language newspaper TIESA 19 Aug 81 p 2]

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REGIONAL

ANTI-SOVIET ACTIVITIES OF LITHUANIAN EMIGRE CLERGY ATTACKED

Vilnius SOVETSKAYA LITVA in Russian 6 Sep 81 pp 2-3

[Article by I. Anichas, Professor, Doctor of Historical Sciences: "In the Service of Imperialism"]

[Text] As was noted by the 26th CPSU Congress, in recent years there has been a marked exacerbation of the ideological struggle: "...the propaganda of the class enemy has become more active and his attempts to exercise a corrupting influence on the consciousness of Soviet people have become stronger." One of the characteristic features of present-day bourgeois propaganda is that it makes increasing use of religion against the socialist countries, against the struggle of the peoples for national liberation and other progressive movements of our day and that it inspires ideological diversions.

The imperialists are attempting to convert church organizations into a kind of legal channel for the dissemination chiefly on anti-communist and anti-Soviet views. An unrestrained falsification of the Marxist-Leninist principle of freedom of conscience and provocational inventions about the condition of believers in the USSR have been and continue to be the chief methods of stupefying the masses.

The reactionary circles of the Lithuanian bourgeois immigration are among imperialism's ideological diversionists. Lithuanian clergymen who are consistent supporters of the policy of the "cold war" are distinguished by an especially bilious anti-communism. The immigrant circles of the Lithuanian clergy support any imperialist actions aimed against the peace and security of the peoples and against the struggle of progressive circles in the capitalist countries for social progress. Their political and ideological poverty shows up especially clearly in their endeavor to exploit the religious life of believers for anti-communist purposes.

An analysis of the sources of the bourgeois immigration makes it possible to disclose the content and the directions of the clerical diversions. At the center of their attention are believing Lithuanian immigrants and that section of the inhabitants of Soviet Lithuania which is under the influence of religion. The strategic goal of these diversions is, first, an attempt to strengthen the constantly weakening positions of religion among the immigrants and to isolate them from progressive ideas and movements; secondly, to create a split among the workers of our republic by using the religious and anti-religious convictions and prejudices of

people; and, thirdly, with their inventions about the condition of believers in the Soviet Union to disinform public opinion in the capitalist countries and stir up anti-communist and anti-Soviet feelings.

As far back as when the cannons of World War II were still thundering Lithuanian clergymen in the United States had begun to organize prayers "for Lithuania" in various cities of the country. Of course, these were not prayers of gratitude for the fact that the Soviet Army had saved the Lithuanian people from the physical destruction which was being prepared for it, as it was for many other peoples, by Hitler fascism. On the contrary, in these prayers the Lithuanian clergymen were not shy about their provocational and slanderous attacks against the USSR and the Lithuanian people which had chosen the path of social progress.

The church prayers "for Lithuania" continue to this day. They have begun to be performed not only in the United States, but also in other countries where Lithuanian immigrants live. This action by the Lithuanian clergymen is actively supported by Catholic reactionary circles in the United States and other states. In striving to invade the religious life of every believer more deeply and to leave the appropriate traces in it, the clergymen have even begun to change the texts of the prayers and to put anti-communist and anti-Soviet emphases in them.

After World War II the Catholic Church greatly strengthened the Cult of the Mother of God Mary. New miracles connected with this cult were fabricated and new dogmas introduced. During the years of the "cold war" the intensification of the Cult of Mary had as its clear goal the incitement among believers, and especially among women, of a religious fanaticism and the creation of the soil for the dissemination of an anti-communist psychosis.

The clergymen of the Lithuanian immigration very energetically included the Cult of the Virgin Mary in the arsenal of their reactionary activities. In 1950 bishops who had run away with the retreating Hitler Army met in Rome and "sacrificed" Lithuania "to the heart of the most holy Virgin Mary." Since that time the clergymen have been constantly sending their prayers to the Mother of God for her to help restore a bourgeois-clerical regime in our area. In order to strengthen the effect of the prayers, with the support of international clericalism, they set up two special chapels in honor of the mother of God--in Saint Peter's Basilica in Rome and in a cathedral in Washington--where various kinds of provocational measures directed against Soviet Lithuania are organized.

In recent years the clergymen of the Lithuanian immigration have brought the popularization of so-called "holy places" in Lithuania, especially those connected with the Cult of Mary, to the point of hullabaloo. Not without pressure, in 1974 Pope Paul VI granted the church in Shiluve the status of a Basilica, trying in this way to invigorate the faded "Shiluve miracle." The leaders of the ultra-right clerical circles do not conceal the fact that the hullabaloo around the "Shiluve miracle" has a purely political purpose.

A cult of saints is characteristic for many faiths, including the Catholic faith. According to church teachings, saints are intermediators between people and God

who are able to influence human destinies and watch over and help people. Because of this "characteristic" of saints their cult has turned into an instrument of the reactionary policy of clerical church circles. Thus, for example, the clerics of the Lithuanian immigration tried to use the cult of Saint Kazimir for anti-Soviet purposes.

The worshipping of "saints," like other cult matters, is an internal affair of the church. However, the Saint Kazimir action has a clearly political thrust. In the immigrant press, as in the broadcasts of the Vatican Radio designated for Lithuania, especial emphasis is put upon the "anti-Orthodox" and "anti-Russian" orientation of Saint Kazimir. As early as 1948, meeting the wishes of Lithuanian immigrant clerics, Pope Pius XII declared him to be a "special protector of the Lithuanian youth." According to the plans of the clerics "the escalation of the cult of this "Saint" is supposed to help the Lithuanian Catholic Church spread anti-Soviet feelings among believers and cultivate in them a distrust for and hostility toward other Soviet peoples, especially the Great Russian People.

This is already the fourth decade that the ultra-right clergymen of the Lithuanian immigration have been fiercely attacking the policies of the Communist Party of Lithuania and of the republic's government on religion and the church.

The clerics crudely falsify the withdrawal by the population of Soviet Lithuania from religion. Incidentally, in this matter the clerical propaganda of the West is paradoxically contradictory. Modern theologians essentially recognize that the scientific and technological revolution has been destroying the traditional dogmas of religion and fostering an irreversible process which has been gradually liberating various areas of social, political, and cultural life from the influence of religion and the church.

On the other hand, the clergymen stubbornly deny the role of scientific and technological progress in the fate of religion in socialist society. They categorically do not wish "to see" that socialism has destroyed the class basis of religion and has thereby altogether weakened its social roots and that the rise in the material well-being and cultural level of the population and ideological work among it has helped many believers to change over to the positions of a scientific materialist world view, while most of the youth has not experienced any important religious influence upon itself at all.

But the ideologists of the Lithuanian clerical immigration depict the process of the disappearance of religion in the republic as a subjective factor--an act of violence against an ancient Catholic people. If they do admit a certain decrease in religious practice, it is only as a result of "administrative pressure," "persecution of believers," and "the destruction of religion."

Unable to deny the very graphic process of secularization in the republic and, at the same time, not wishing to objectively acknowledge that it is irrepressible, the ideologists of clericalism spread slanders about the imaginary persecution of believers in the socialist state. This slander is the central axis of clerical propaganda.

Most of all, the ideological diversionists distort the character and tendencies of the reproduction of religion in our country, particularly in Soviet Lithuania. Taking absolutely no account of the socialist way of life and not considering objective facts, they remain silent about the fact that the possibilities for the reproduction of religion in the growing generation of Soviet society have been narrowed to a minimum. The clerics crudely falsify the position of the youth with respect to religion and absolutize to the absurd cases of religiousness which are still to be met among individual young people and, on this basis, announced that almost the whole of Soviet youth believes.

The clerical "experts" on the reality of Soviet Lithuania are attempting to portray the Lithuanian as...God-directed. And if young people are striving to reach God, then, according to the imperatives of anti-communism, there is no question that atheists have to persecute them. For this reason, the clerical press of the West, the Vatican Radio, and other "voices" whose waves are designated for Lithuania report fantastic falsehoods about an imaginary increase in the number of religious students in the republic's schools and their persecution.

The clerics attempt to falsify the position of Soviet teachers. They have obviously understood that the party and class orientation of teachers is the basic premise for the successful formation of class consciousness in the pupils and for the cultivation of firm atheistic convictions. For this reason, at all costs they try to deny the fact of the philosophical sense of principle and militancy of Soviet teachers, attempting to portray them as people with a limited spiritual culture and as conformists who are atheists only by coercion and in a purely external way.

On the other hand, the clerics, in spite of the above-mentioned slander, maliciously attack school directors and teachers and fault them because they try to get a deeper knowledge of the inner world of the pupils and the conditions of their upbringing in their families, to unite the efforts of the school and the family, and to improve the educational and rearing process.

Everything that is connected with the objective narrowing of the sphere of activities of the clergy in socialist society where the church is consistently separated from the state is called "persecution of priests" by the clerics. The ultra-right leaders of the clerical immigration ferociously attack those clergymen who have a positive attitude toward the Soviet way of life. The clerics call this position by the priests "forced collaboration" and "conformism" and categorically demand that they go over to a position of religious extremism.

The active use of religion in the psychological war against the socialist countries and progressive movements in the capitalist countries is a graphic testimony to how rapidly moral and spiritual values are being devaluated in bourgeois society. After all, it is profoundly inhumane and criminal to speculate on the religious feelings of believers and to push them onto the paths of adventures. However, it would be naive to expect that the ideological diversionists will not continue to use religion to realize the political plans of imperialism.

"For this reason," as is emphasized in the decree of the CC CPSU "On a Further Improvement of Ideological and Political-Educational Work: " "One of the most

important tasks of our ideological and educational and information work is to help Soviet people recognize the full falsehood of this slanderous propaganda, to unmask its treacherous methods in a clear, concrete, and convincing form, and to bring to the people of the earth the truth about the world's first country of victorious socialism."

2959

CSO: 1800/723

REGIONAL

FILM ABOUT UIGHURS BEING MADE IN KAZAKHSTAN

Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by V. Ganzha: "Film About Uighurs Being Made"]

[Text] The making of a color film entitled "Uprising" concerning the struggle of the Uighurs with Chinese feudal lords during the middle of the last century has begun at Alma Ata's Kazakhfilm film studio. The script was written by film dramatist Yuri Vizbor, using motifs from Ziya Samadi's novel "Maimkhan." Music will be by Uighur composer and State Prize Laureate Kudus Kuzhamyarov.

Film viewers will become acquainted with the history, ancient original culture, customs and rituals of the Uighur people. Uighurs, who live in the southern regions of Kazakhstan (now there are about 150 thousand of them) presented their own family relics for the filming--antique women's ornaments, Kashgar and Khotan rugs, and ceramic plates and dishes from the last century.

"Our film is timed to coincide with the hundredth anniversary of the beginning of the resettling into these parts of Uighurs from Eastern Turkestan (the Chinese province of Xinjiang) that will occur this year," says the director-producer of the picture, People's Artist of the USSR Asanali Ashimov. "As documents from the archives testify, in 1881 scores of thousands of Uighurs, fearing the harsh repression of the Chinese rulers for their participation in the Tsing uprising, fled their native environs and resettled in the mountain valleys of the northern Tien Shan. Here they found a new homeland, and after the Great October socialist revolution they became fully enfranchised Soviet citizens."

CSO: 1830/49

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